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THE Feed SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FDS - 90 BAE MAY 1947

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board May 23, 1947

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SUMMARY

Prospects for the new crops will have an important influence on feed prices during the next few months. If production is average or better, feed prices probably will decline at least seasonally through the fall. Foreign demand for grain and high-protein feeds is expected to stay strong through the rest of 1947 and into 1948. It also will be an important price influence, especially during the summer. Corn prices probably will average higher this summer than the June 1946 ceilings, but lower than in July - September 1946, after price controls had lapsed.

Prices of most feeds declined during April, in contrast to the usual seasonal trend, then advanced sharply during the first three weeks of May. In mid-May, prices of feed grains, wheat millfeeds, and animal proteins were much higher than in May and June last year. Prices of many other feeds were close to those of a year earlier. In general, however, feed prices were much above wartime ceilings.

Exports of feed grains during 1946-47 will be the largest in at least 8 years, and practically all is going for direct use as food to supplement inadequate supplies of bread grains. Corn exports during the current marketing year may total around 125 million bushels. About half of this amount had been exported by the end of April. Larger than usual quantities of other feed grains and oilseed cake and meal also are being exported. If domestic feed production this year is average or above, exports probably will continue large into 1948.

The 1947 growing season has been less favorable for the seeding and early growth of feed crops than in either of the past 2 years. Although the general condition of pastures and hay on May 1 was better than the 10-year average in all regions of the country, conditions in many areas were not so good as a year ago. Farmers in the Corn Belt have been unable to seed all of the intended acreages of oats and barley. This could result in larger feed grain and oilseed production than earlier indicated, since some shift to corn, soybeans, and flaxseed is likely.

Early May conditions indicated that the 1947 hay supply will be about 118 million tons, slightly smaller than last year, but 10 million tons larger than the 1936-45 average. The carry-over of 16 million tons of old hay on farms May 1 was larger than average, but about one-fifth less than the record of 1946.

Farm sales of corn from the 1946 crop are estimated to be 832 million bushels, far greater than the previous record from the 1944 crop, and over 200 million bushels more than were sold from the 1945 crop. Sales of other feed grains also have been much larger than average.

(For release May 30, 1947, p.m.)

Table 1.- Statistical Summary

Item	Unit	1945		1946		1947	
		Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr.
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Grains and Hay							
Corn, No. 3 Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	114.9	115.4	120.8	121.0	173.1	178.2
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	107.0	107.0	114.0	116.0	150.0	163.0
Oats, No. 3 White, Chicago	"	77.2	69.5	81.1	79.0	94.3	92.3
No. 3 White, Minneapolis	"	76.8	68.2	78.7	78.7	92.0	90.2
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	74.0	71.0	75.1	76.1	89.0	87.5
Barley, No. 3, Minneapolis	"	127.0	118.6	133.9	134.1	183.8	180.6
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	104.0	99.4	114.0	116.0	144.0	146.0
Grain sorghums, price received by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	173.0	175.0	232.0	240.0	257.0	270.0
Wheat, No. 2 Hard Winter, Kansas City	Bushel	166.3	165.7	172.0	172.1	269.4	267.6
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Hay, No. 1 Alfalfa, Kansas City	Ton	30.50	24.00	29.00	29.00	34.40	36.50
Price received by farmers, U. S.	"	18.10	16.90	15.50	15.00	17.40	17.20
Byproduct Feeds (bagged)							
Standard bran, Minneapolis	Ton	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	58.00	49.10
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	62.50	53.80
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.41	2.42	2.45	2.45	3.07	3.15
Standard middlings, Minneapolis	Ton	37.75	37.75	37.75	37.75	60.25	50.40
Buffalo	"	41.55	41.55	41.55	41.55	64.75	55.00
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.44	2.44	2.47	2.47	3.23	3.29
Cottonseed meal, 41 pct. protein, Memphis	Ton	48.50	48.50	48.75	48.75	74.90	68.50
Linseed meal, 32 pct. protein, Minneapolis	"	45.50	45.50	45.50	45.50	85.60	82.90
30 pct. protein, San Francisco	"	47.00	47.00	47.25	47.25	72.40	74.20
Soybean meal, 41 pct. protein, Chicago	"	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	81.00	72.15
Price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	3.12	3.12	3.18	3.18	4.47	4.54
Peanut meal, 45 pct. protein, S.E. milling points	Ton	53.00	53.00	53.25	53.25	71.40	66.85
White hominy feed, Chicago	"	48.10	44.50	49.00	49.00	64.50	61.55
Gluten feed, 23 pct. protein, Chicago	"	41.25	41.25	41.25	41.25	50.50	58.70
Tankage, digester, 60 pct. protein, Chicago	"	1/74.55	1/74.55	1/74.55	1/74.55	115.30	116.90
Meat scraps, Chicago	"	1/73.50	1/73.50	1/73.50	1/73.50	99.65	104.40
Fish meal, San Francisco	"	79.50	79.50	79.50	79.50	162.50	167.50
Alfalfa meal, No. 1 fine, Kansas City	"	42.95	42.00	44.70	44.70	38.50	40.60
Mixed dairy feed, 16 pct. protein, price paid by farmers, U. S.	100 pounds	2.88	2.88	3.08	3.12	3.68	3.87
Laying mash, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.55	3.54	3.75	3.80	4.46	4.64
Scratch feed, price paid by farmers, U. S.	"	3.08	3.12	3.54	3.60	4.20	4.46

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES

		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Feed grains, prices received by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	171	169	180	183	231	245
Ten principal high-protein feeds, terminal markets.	1935-39=100	166	166	166	166	255	249
Four oilseed meals	"	166	166	166	166	257	240
Tankage, meat scraps, and fish meal	"	166	166	166	166	281	289
Gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, and distillers' dried grains	"	167	167	166	166	205	235
Feed, prices paid by farmers, U. S.	1910-14=100	179	178	181	182	229	237

LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS 2/

	(Apr. average)							
Hog-corn, Chicago	1926-45 = 12.4	Bushel	12.8	12.7	12.3	12.2	15.7	13.2
Hog-corn, U. S. farm prices	1926-45 = 12.4	"	13.1	13.2	12.5	12.2	17.6	14.9
Beef steer-corn, Chicago	1926-45 = 14.5	"	13.6	14.0	13.5	13.7	13.5	12.9
Butterfat-feed, U. S. 3/	1926-45 = 24.1	Pound	26.2	29.2	28.4	27.9	24.3	22.4
Milk-feed, U. S. 3/	1926-45 = 1.20	"	1.46	1.41	1.41	1.36	1.28	1.20
Egg-feed, U. S.	1936-45 = 10.4	"	11.5	11.5	10.5	10.1	10.6	10.4

Prices compiled from Chicago Journal of Commerce, Minneapolis Daily Market Record, Kansas City Grain Market Review, and reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

1/ Processors' price at Chicago plus allowance for bags.

2/ Units of corn or other concentrate ration equal in value to 100 pounds of hog or beef-steer, pounds of butterfat or milk, or dozen eggs.

3/ Includes dairy production payments through June 30, 1946.

OUTLOOK

Outlook for 1947 Feed Crops

The cold, wet spring has retarded the seeding and early growth of spring-sown feed crops throughout most of the central and eastern sections of the country. In the central and eastern Corn Belt, grain seeding and farm work has been delayed 2 weeks to a month. Farmers have been unable to seed all of the intended acreages of oats and barley. If May weather permits, farmers probably will plant more corn, soybeans, and flaxseed than earlier intended. This could result in a larger aggregate production of feed grains, since in these areas corn yields more feed per acre than oats. It also may result in a larger production of oilseed cake and meal in 1947-48 than was expected earlier.

On May 1, the condition of oats in the 10 Southern States, particularly Oklahoma and Texas, was better than a year earlier, and also better than average.

Indications in early May pointed to a smaller 1947-48 total feed grain supply than in 1946-47. If the weather is average or better during the remainder of the growing season, however, supplies again probably will be large in relation to the number of grain-consuming animal units on farms. The carry-over of corn next October is expected to be about double the carry-over of 173 million bushels in all positions last October 1. Smaller supplies of oats and barley than in the current season are in prospect for 1947-48. Carry-over of these two grains this year probably will be about the same as in 1946, but production is expected to be somewhat smaller.

Pasture and Hay Prospects Generally Good

Pasture and hay conditions on May 1 were a little better in nearly all regions of the country than the average for the past 10 years, but not so good as in May of 1945 and 1946. Rainfall has been more than sufficient this spring, but cold weather retarded pastures in large areas of the country. Pasture and hay conditions were unusually good in most of the Western and in the North Atlantic States on May 1.

Table 2.-Pasture and hay conditions on May 1, 1936-47

Region	Pasture			Hay		
	Average 1936-45	1946	1947	Average 1936-45 1/	1946 1/	1947 2/
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
North Atlantic	81	81	84	84	84	88
East North Central	80	85	80	83	87	83
West North Central	76	88	80	79	88	83
South Atlantic	77	85	82	77	85	84
South Central	77	82	84	76	85	83
Western	81	81	84	86	89	90
United States	78	84	82	82	87	85

1/ Condition of tame hay. 2/ Condition in 1947 is for all hay in States where wild hay is unimportant. In the Western region and in a number of the North Central States, the condition is for tame hay.

Condition of the hay crop on May 1 indicated that 1947 production probably will be slightly larger than last year. But carry-over of old hay on farms May 1 was nearly 5 million tons smaller than a year earlier. As a result, the 1947-48 hay supply is indicated at about 118 million tons, slightly smaller than last year, but 10 million tons above the 10-year average. Supplies of hay are expected to be ample for the hay-consuming livestock to be fed during the coming year. Disappearance of hay in 1946-47 was a little larger than the heavy disappearance in 1945-46.

Table 3. - Hay supply and disappearance per animal unit, United States, 1936-47

Year beginning May	Production	Carry-over from previous year	Supply (production plus carry-over)	Disappearance	Supply per animal unit	Disappearance per animal unit	Animal units on farms January 1 following 1/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Tons	Tons	Thousands
Average 1936-45	94,490	13,549	108,039	93,821	1.31	1.14	82,412
1946	100,860	20,607	121,467	105,474	1.48	1.29	81,965
1947	2/102,500	15,993	2/118,493				

1/ Hay, forage, and pasture-consuming animal units. Weighted as follows: Horses, mules, and milk cows, 1.0; other cattle, 0.75; sheep, 0.12.
2/ Preliminary indication based on conditions May 1.

Current Production of Byproduct Feeds the Largest on Record

Because of the unusually large volume of grains being ground or processed domestically this season, total supplies of byproduct feeds for livestock feeding during the current feeding season are now expected to be a record.

During April-September flour milling operations probably will continue at a very high rate, and wheat millfeed output is expected to be about two-thirds larger than the 1,967,000 tons produced in the second half of the season last year. During October-March 3,220,000 tons were produced, the largest on record for any 6-month period, and about one-fourth greater than the 1940-44 average for those months. Production of most of the other byproduct feeds from grain has been considerably larger so far this season than in the same period of recent years, and far above average. Output will continue somewhat larger than a year ago, although the increase for most of these feeds will be less than for wheat millfeeds.

Supplies of oilseed cake and meal from May through September probably will be about as large as in that period of 1946. Supplies of copra cake and meal will continue much larger than a year ago, while somewhat less linseed cake and meal will be available. Production of soybean cake and meal probably will be about as large during May-September this year as last, but a little more of the production is expected to be exported.

Table 4.- Byproduct feeds: Estimated use for feed, year beginning October, 1938-46 1/

Item	Average 1938-42	1943	1944	1945	1946 2/
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wheat millfeeds	4,823	5,547	5,962	4,952	6,500
Other mill byproducts 3/.	2,110	2,551	2,969	2,924	3,300
Oilseed cake and meal 4/.	4,444	6,259	6,209	5,797	5,800
Animal proteins 5/	2,946	2,816	2,606	2,459	2,450
Other byproduct feeds 6/.	1,920	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
Total	16,243	18,773	19,346	17,732	19,650

1/ Production plus imports; excludes exports, utilization for food, and other non-feed uses. 2/ Preliminary estimate; subject to change as additional data become available. 3/ Rice millfeeds, dried and molasses beet pulp, gluten feed and meal, brewers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains, and alfalfa meal. 4/ Soybean cake and meal, cottonseed cake and meal, linseed cake and meal, peanut cake and meal, and copra cake and meal. 5/ Tankage and meat scraps, fish meal, dried milk products, and other milk products. 6/ Tentative estimate of hominy feed, oat millfeeds, molasses, and screenings.

Production of oilseed cake and meal during October-March totaled 3,612,000 tons, slightly larger than a year earlier, and 10 percent greater than the 1940-44 average for those months. Imports of oilseed cake and meal during this period were smaller than a year ago, while exports were somewhat greater. The quantity of these feeds available for feeding during October-March was estimated to be about 3.4 million tons, a little above the 1940-44 average, but slightly less than the quantity fed in those months of 1945-46.

Feed Price Prospects

Prospects for the 1947 feed crops will be an important influence on feed prices during the next several months. The very strong foreign demand for grain is expected to continue to support prices through 1947 and into 1948. If production of feed is as large as in recent years, feed prices probably will decline at least seasonally in the last half of 1947. Corn prices this summer probably will average higher than the June 1946 ceilings, but lower than in the summer of 1946, after price controls lapsed.

The loan programs for 1947 grain will limit declines in feed prices next fall and winter. The loan rate for 1947 corn will be based on parity next October 1. Parity prices have increased significantly since last fall. The parity price of corn increased about 20 cents per bushel from last September through mid-April.

Prices of most feeds declined contra-seasonally during April, then advanced sharply in the first three weeks of May. In mid-May prices generally were substantially higher than during the war, when prices were controlled. Mid-May prices of feed grains, wheat millfeeds, and animal proteins were much higher than in May and June last year, but prices of many other feeds were close to those of a year earlier.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Farm Sales of Corn Largest on Record; Large Sales of Other Feed Grains

Reports in early May indicated that approximately 832 million bushels of 1946 corn would be marketed this season. That would be 50 percent larger than the 1938-42 average, and 14 percent above the previous record sales from the 1944 crop. In the North Central region, sales are expected to total 735 million bushel this season compared with 518 million bushels in 1945-46, and 649 million bushels in 1944-45, the previous record. Sales from the 1946 crop are much larger than a year earlier in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Missouri. In Nebraska, total sales for this season will be a little smaller than from the 1945 crop.

Farm sales of other feed grains from the 1946 crops were much larger than in most other recent years. Sales of oats were much above the 1938-42 average, but slightly smaller than from the 1945 crop. Barley sales were much larger than average, although the 1946 barley crop was considerably below average. Sales of sorghum grains were the second largest on record.

Table 5. - Feed grains: Quantities sold from farms, crops of 1938-45, and indicated 1946

Grain	Average 1938-42	Crop of 1943	1944	1945	1946 Preliminary
	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.	Mil. bu.
Corn	553.8	558.1	730.0	608.0	831.5
Oats	204.7	222.6	251.1	391.0	385.6
Barley	128.1	143.6	139.3	152.2	162.2
Sorghum grains	25.7	55.7	104.4	54.2	63.7

The quality of corn marketed from the 1946 crop has been better than that of the 1944 or 1945 crops, with considerably less corn grading No. 5 and sample. But the quality of corn this season is not so good as in most other recent years, due to high moisture content. In December-March only 23 percent of the corn inspected at principal markets graded No. 3 or better, compared with an average of 48 percent in 1936-45. Corn dried slowly last winter, but there was considerable improvement from March to April. In April over 50 percent of the corn received at Corn Belt markets was in the three upper grades.

Table 6. - Corn: Inspected receipts by grades at principal Corn Belt markets, December-March, 1936-47

Grade	Average 1936-45 Cars	Average 1936-45 Percentage	1944-45 Cars	1944-45 Percentage	1945-46 Cars	1945-46 Percentage	1946-47 Cars	1946-47 Percentage
1	4,821	9.6	165	.2	1,007	1.7	335	.4
2	7,121	14.2	1,269	1.7	3,724	6.3	2,848	3.1
3	12,040	24.0	9,456	12.5	9,909	16.7	17,655	19.1
4	14,704	29.3	24,656	32.7	18,674	31.4	40,539	43.8
5	7,808	15.6	26,390	35.0	14,580	24.5	20,990	22.7
Sample	3,647	7.3	13,539	17.9	11,549	19.4	10,095	10.9
Total	50,141	100.0	75,475	100.0	59,443	100.0	92,462	100.0

Table 7. Feed grains: Receipts at primary markets, March-April, 1945 and 1946, and February-April 1947

Item	1945		1946		1947		
	March	April	March	April	February	March	April
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Corn, 12 markets 1/	40,905	37,407	17,118	16,036	41,045	50,592	38,482
Oats, 12 markets 1/	9,674	13,548	16,823	11,217	9,065	15,333	11,605
Barley, 4 markets 2/	6,359	10,814	8,868	5,062	4,806	7,242	9,625

Compiled from reports of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, St. Louis, Kansas City, Peoria, Omaha, Indianapolis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and Wichita. 2/ Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Chicago, and Duluth.

Government Loans on Corn Greater than for any of the Past 3 Years

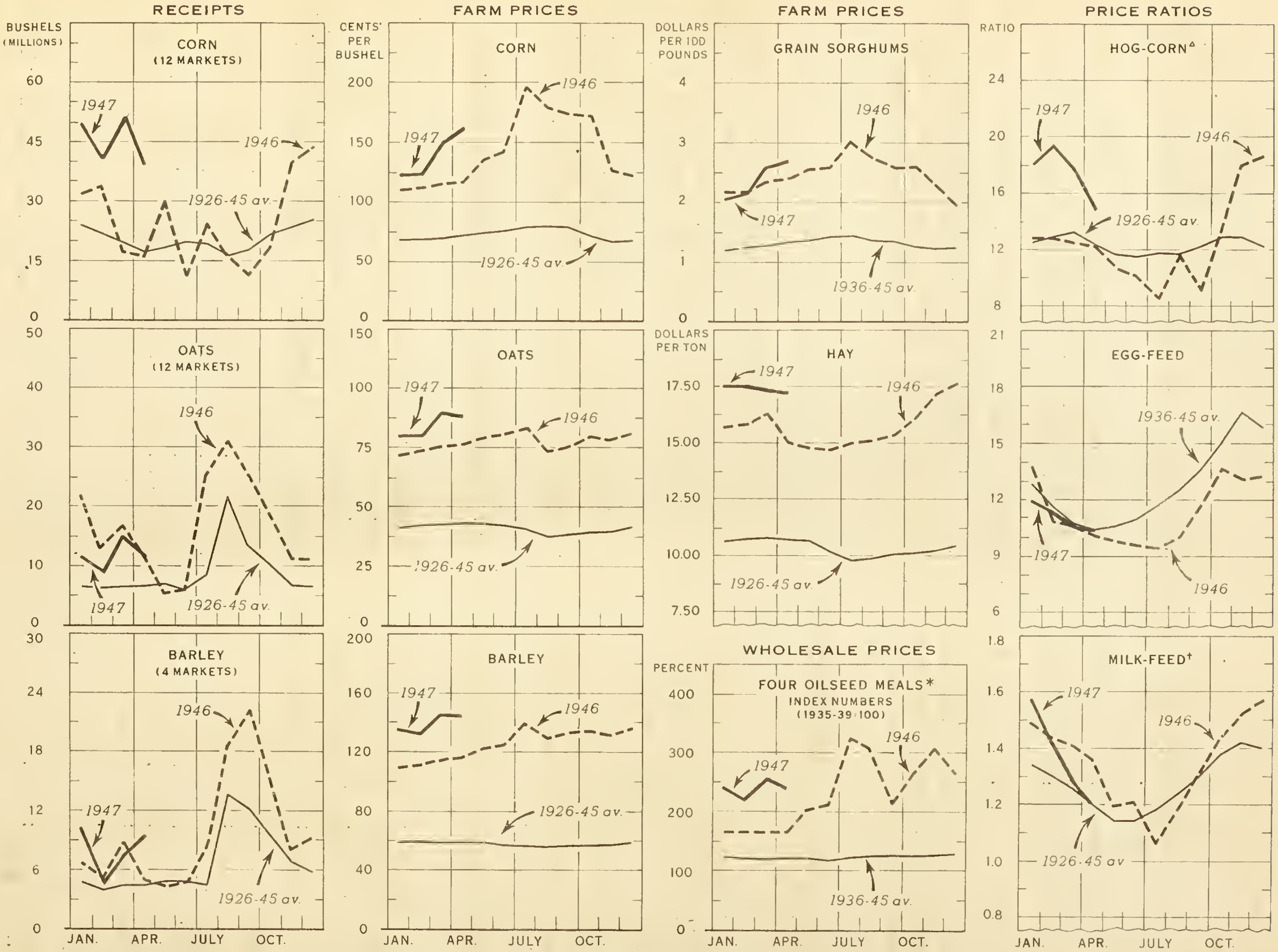
Through May 17, 1947, the Commodity Credit Corporation had completed loans on 25,141,000 bushels of 1946 corn at an average loan rate of $1.08 per bushel. However, very little corn has been placed under loan in recent weeks. The average farm price of corn in mid-April was 40 to 50 cents above the loan rate in the Corn Belt States. While the total placed under loan was larger than that in any of the past three years, it was small compared with the years immediately before the war. Loans will be available on 1946 corn through July. In the preceding two years loans were available only through May. Loans on 1946 oats, barley, and sorghum grains, which were available in the last half of 1946 and early in 1947, totaled less than 2 million bushels for all three grains.

Table 8.-Corn: Quantities placed under Government loan in specified States, 1938-46

State	Crop of								
	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels	Million bushels
Illinois	60.5	84.9	13.6	28.2	9.4	.9	.4	2/	1.9
Iowa	112.1	144.5	59.3	47.7	30.8	4.9	5.4	1.3	13.6
Minnesota	16.3	37.6	8.0	8.2	1.2	.4	.7	2/	.3
Missouri	5.9	4.8	3.0	2.0	1.3	.2	.4	2/	.6
Kansas	4.4	1.2	.6	1.0	.8	2/	.5	2/	.4
Nebraska	18.8	11.8	13.2	17.7	10.1	1.2	9.5	1.3	7.0
South Dakota	4.4	8.6	4.1	3.5	1.8	.2	3.4	.2	.5
Other States	7.4	8.3	1.3	2.6	1.0	.1	.3	.1	.8
United States	229.8	301.7	103.1	110.9	56.4	7.9	20.6	3.0	25.1

Compiled from records of the Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration.
1/ Placed under loan through May 17, 1947.
2/ Less than 50,000 bushels.

MARKET RECEIPTS, PRICES OF SPECIFIED FEEDS, AND LIVESTOCK-FEED PRICE RATIOS



* SOYBEAN, COTTONSEED, LINSEED AND PEANUT CAKES AND MEALS

Δ BASED ON PRICES RECEIVED BY FARMERS

† MILK-FEED PRICE RATIO INCLUDES DAIRY PRODUCTION PAYMENTS FROM OCTOBER 943 THROUGH JUNE 1946

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FOREIGN TRADE

Exports of feed have been unusually large in recent months, and for the season are expected to be the largest in at least 8 years. Practically all of this grain is for direct use as food. If domestic feed production this year is average or above, exports probably will continue large into 1948. This is in sharp contrast to the situation during the war, when large quantities of oats, barley, and wheat were imported from Canada for feed.

The export movement of feed, including that for military relief feeding, is shown in table 9. During the 1946-47 corn marketing year, corn grain exports, including quantities for relief feeding abroad, are expected to total about 125 million bushels. Exports of oats as grain will total about 20 million bushels and barley exports about 10 million bushels. Sorghum-grain exports, which have been small in past years, are expected to total between 10 and 15 million bushels during the current marketing season. In addition, the grain equivalent of around 6 to 8 million bushels of corn is expected to be exported in the form of corn starch, sugar, and sirup, and around a million bushels in the form of corn meal. Oatmeal exports probably will be equivalent to about 4 million bushels of oats, and barley malt exports equivalent to around 4 or 5 million bushels of barley.

In addition to commercial exports for relief feeding, quantities of corn and other feeds going for military relief feeding abroad have become important during the last year or so. These are included with commercial exports in table 9. During the 1945-46 season, about 6 million bushels of corn grain were exported for military relief feeding abroad. This season over 25 million bushels of corn grain are expected to go for military relief feeding, in addition to over 5 million bushels of oats and over 5 million bushels of barley.

Exports of oilseed cake and meal this season, principally soybean meal, will exceed 100,000 tons, the largest in recent years. In the 4 weeks ending May 21, 20,600 long tons (23,100 short tons) of oilseed meal were allocated for export and about half as much linseed screenings meal. This is in addition to the 123,000 short tons allocated earlier in the season, most of which already has been exported. During January-March, 63,400 tons of soybean meal, 12,300 tons of peanut meal, and 2,000 tons of copra meal were exported.

Exports of commercial mixed feeds probably will total 30,000 to 40,000 tons during the current feeding season. Exports of these feeds were much smaller in 1946 and early 1947 than the unusually large exports in 1945.

These are the principal feeds that will be exported this year, although there are a number of others which have been exported in small volume. Most of the grain and other feeds exported have gone to continental Europe and the United Kingdom, but fairly large quantities of corn and sorghum grains have been exported to countries in Asia.

Imports of feeds, which were unusually large during the war, have declined considerably during the last 2 years. Oats and barley imports, which together exceeded 100 million bushels in 1944-45, are expected to total only about 5 million bushels for the current marketing year. Imports of wheat for feeding will be negligible this year. Imports of byproduct feeds also will be considerably smaller than during the war years. Wheat millfeed imports probably will be only about one-half as large as in 1945-46, and about one-fifth of the 1940-44 average. Imports of oilseed cake and meal also will be somewhat smaller than during the war, but imports of copra are large, which will make possible a record production of copra cake and meal this year.

Table 9.- United States foreign trade in feed grains and byproduct feeds, quarterly, average 1937-41, annual 1944-46

Item	EXPORTS																
	Average 1937-41					1944-45					1945-46 1/					1946-47 1/		
	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Oct.	Total	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Oct.	Total	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Oct.	Total	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	
Corn	9,854	13,358	14,582	12,475	50,269	2,040	4,399	8,244	1,928	16,611	958	1,084	14,743	3,089	19,874	2,721	37,804	
Cornmeal 2/	115	98	100	97	410	155	161	125	76	517	176	166	172	888	1,402	227	192	
Total ..	9,969	13,456	14,682	12,572	50,679	2,195	4,560	8,369	2,004	17,128	1,134	1,250	14,915	3,977	21,276	2,948	37,996	
Sorghum grains ..	37	30	30	57	154	1	92	2,678	2,167	4,938	194	68	1	629	892	1,738	7,667	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	
Oilseed cake and meal																		
Soybean	12.6	12.7	6.1	4.4	35.8	1.1	.4	7.9	.6	10.0	.2	.2	.1	.4	.9	1.3	63.4	
Other	52.9	45.5	33.5	27.4	159.3	.1	.5	.3	.3	1.2	.5	---	---	---	.5	---	14.5	
Mixed dairy and poultry feed	2.4	2.8	2.9	6.1	14.2	2.4	8.6	56.8	29.6	97.4	11.5	16.7	8.4	5.2	41.8	7.8	13.0	
	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr. June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Oats	748	1,463	304	751	3,266	64	72	70	44	250	650	2,853	10,089	4,699	18,291	6,213	8,199	1,973
Oatmeal 2/	255	774	388	289	1,706	980	750	1,476	1,560	4,766	701	569	682	1,001	2,953	555	960	1,423
Total ..	1,003	2,237	692	1,040	4,972	1,044	822	1,546	1,604	5,016	1,351	3,422	10,771	5,700	21,244	6,768	9,159	3,396
Barley ...	2,665	1,935	1,098	1,274	6,972	25	127	279	344	775	708	1,477	413	368	2,966	362	1,041	4,523
Barley malt 2/..	166	243	184	295	888	1,044	702	978	1,195	3,919	1,108	1,458	1,715	2,011	6,292	594	965	1,203
Total ..	2,831	2,178	1,282	1,569	7,860	1,069	829	1,257	1,539	4,694	1,816	2,935	2,128	2,379	9,258	956	2,006	5,726

	IMPORTS																	
	Average 1937-41					1944-45					1945-46					1946-47		
	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Oct.	Total	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Oct.	Total	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Oct.	Total	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	
Corn	522	149	159	209	1,039	5,511	376	132	7	6,026	63	234	109	183	589	195	126	
Cornmeal 2/	1	1	---	---	2	---	---	14	25	39	---	---	.3	1	4	---	---	
Total ..	523	150	159	209	1,041	5,511	376	146	32	6,065	63	234	112	184	593	195	126	
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	
Wheat millfeeds	64.9	53.9	66.9	63.6	249.3	17.3	12.0	13.0	12.0	54.3	15.6	38.3	40.2	21.3	115.4	14.2	12.7	
Cottonseed cake and meal	5.3	9.2	5.8	6.0	26.3	22.6	36.1	13.1	15.6	87.4	13.1	14.5	9.6	10.4	47.6	8.8	4.3	
Copra cake and meal	15.0	13.8	15.2	13.7	57.7	---	---	---	.1	.1	---	.1	.2	1.2	1.5	.1	---	
Tankage and meat scraps ..	15.9	11.3	14.3	18.5	60.0	12.5	1.5	1.6	4.5	20.1	2.7	3.1	1.4	8.2	15.4	2.7	6.7	
	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	Total	July-Sept.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Oats 3/ ..	830	950	1,042	1,794	4,616	16,898	16,476	14,525	20,758	68,657	13,819	6,414	2,648	1,174	24,055	142	235	465
Oatmeal 2/	2	14	3	2	21	5	2	1	7	15	2	4	1	---	7	1	---	1
Total ..	832	964	1,045	1,796	4,637	16,903	16,478	14,526	20,765	68,672	13,821	6,418	2,649	1,174	24,062	143	235	466
Barley ...	355	359	191	145	1,050	9,215	16,088	2,546	9,966	37,815	3,746	1,484	356	60	5,646	218	3,777	59
Barley malt 2/..	831	494	403	471	2,199	37	15	36	49	137	73	69	7	19	168	41	31	99
Barley flour 2/.	---	1	2	1	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total ..	1,186	854	596	617	3,253	9,252	16,103	2,582	10,015	37,952	3,819	1,553	363	79	5,814	259	3,808	158
Wheat grain 4/.	1,136	560	744	1,380	3,820	26,270	11,317	1,428	3,249	42,264	1,296	501	40	27	1,864	20	44	23

1/ Includes exports for military and relief feeding abroad.
2/ Grain equivalent.
3/ Includes oats unhulled, ground.
4/ Excludes wheat milled in bond. Large imports of wheat in 1944-45 were used almost entirely for livestock feed, under the emergency feed program.

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Table 10.-Production and stocks of specified byproduct feeds, October-March, 1945-47

Item	1945-46	1946-47	1946		1947	
	Oct.-Mar.	Oct.-Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Production						
Cottonseed cake and meal	1,115.2	1,043.8	125.8	100.6	132.0	92.7
Soybean cake and meal	2,040.6	2,196.7	369.1	367.0	384.9	397.9
Linseed cake and meal	294.3	199.4	40.7	35.0	27.2	29.2
Peanut cake and meal	50.6	78.0	7.3	6.2	16.6	17.4
Copra cake and meal	17.3	94.0	3.1	4.8	18.6	20.7
Corn gluten feed and meal	362.7	509.9	39.9	79.1	81.3	88.9
Brewers' dried grains	111.6	101.8	19.7	13.9	13.4	16.7
Distillers' dried grains	201.6	239.3	42.5	34.5	46.7	47.0
Wheat millfeeds	2,870.5	3,189.8	532.2	319.1	501.5	556.8
Rice millfeeds	115.8	120.0	13.9	10.0	15.7	11.3
Alfalfa meal	430.4	311.0	64.8	56.7	36.4	40.0
Fish cake and meal	65.1	54.1	2.4	2.3	3.3	2.3
Dry and powdered skim milk	2.2	2.8	.5	.5	.6	1.1
Stocks end of period						
Cottonseed cake and meal	56.1	126.8	56.0	56.1	158.7	126.8
Peanut cake and meal	1.1	11.5	1.4	1.1	16.2	11.5
Brewers' dried grains	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.1	3.0	1.5
Distillers' dried grains	3.6	14.0	7.6	3.6	11.9	14.0
Alfalfa meal	32.2	50.8	56.0	32.2	68.3	50.8

Compiled as follows: Cottonseed cake and meal and wheat millfeeds, Bureau of the Census; soybean and linseed cake and meal, Grain Branch, Production and Marketing Administration, derived from Census crushings report; brewers' and distillers' dried grains, copra cake and meal, rice millfeeds, and alfalfa meal, Production and Marketing Administration; gluten feed and meal derived from reports of the Corn Industries Research Foundation; fish cake and meal from Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior.